

考生注意：1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分，並限以藍黑色筆作答。
3. 試題隨卷繳回。(除請詳閱試場規則)

解釋名詞(15%)

1. Built-in Stabilizer, 2. Liquidity Trap, 3. Misery Index, 4. Economic Rent, 5. Kinked Demand curve

問答、計算及證明題

一、(20%)試以 Keynes 學派的觀點，以圖形從商品市場及貨幣市場的均衡說明如何推導出總合需求曲線。在商品市場、貨幣市場、勞動市場中，古典學派與凱因斯學派的假設有什麼不同？結論有什麼差異？

二、(10%)假設台灣的生產函數為 Cobb-Douglas 生產函數， $\beta = 0.3$ ，由研究中可知所得、資本、勞動成長率分別為 6%、8%、3%。

1. 現假設技術成長率不變，但勞動成長率下降 1%，資本成長率變成 10%，問所得的成長率為何？
2. 在技術及勞動成長率不變下，假設資本對產出的比率為 3，若在不考慮國外及政府部門時，鼓勵儲蓄後讓儲蓄率上升為 30%，經濟成長率將變成多少。

三、(10%) Assume that an entrepreneur's short-run total cost function is:

$$C = q^3 - 10q^2 + 17q + 66$$

Assume the output price $P = 5$

1. Determine the output level at which he maximizes profit
2. Compute the out elasticity of cost at this output level

四、(15%) In the economy of Zeeland: Autonomous consumption expenditure is \$100 billion, and the marginal propensity to consume is 0.9. Investment is \$460 billion, government purchases of goods and services are \$400 billion, and net taxes are a constant \$400 billion- they do not vary with income. Zeeland has no imports or exports.

1. What is the size of multiplier?
2. Calculate equilibrium expenditure
3. If investment falls to \$360 billion, what is the change in equilibrium expenditure?

五、(5%) If your total utility function are $U = \sqrt{XY}$, where X and Y are two goods. The price of X is \$10 and the price of Y is \$20. You have income \$240. Compute the maximum utility that you can achieve.

國立暨南國際大學九十二學年度轉學生入學考試試題

第 2 節經濟學通用:(財金系二 231)

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六、(5%) Assume fixed cost is constant. If product amount are 200 units, the difference between average total cost and average variable cost is \$2. When the product amount are 300 units, what is the difference between average total cost and average variable cost?

七、(10%) The production of barstool is characterized by a production function of the form:

$$Q = AK^\alpha L^\beta, \quad 0 < \alpha < 1, \quad 0 < \beta < 1$$

Prove $MP_L > 0, MP_K > 0, MP_{LL} < 0, MP_{KK} < 0, \sigma = 1$.

Where:

MP_L and MP_K are the marginal productivity of labor and capital.

σ is the elasticity of substitution.

八、(10%) The utility function is $U = X^{0.5} + Y^{0.5}$, where X and Y are two goods. The price of X is P_X and the price of Y is P_Y . You have income M . Derive the Marshallian demand function of X .

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